

## SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1886

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, except on Sundays, at Salt Lake City, by the HERALD PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY. Subscription price \$4.00 per annum, postage included; parts of a year at the same rate. To weekly subscribers, collection made by carriers, twenty-five cents a week.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$2.50 a year; six months, \$1.25; postage included.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Thursday morning, at \$2 a year; six months, \$1.00; postage included. Postage outside the U. S. and Canada, extra.

FRANK JEROME NAPOLEON is going to establish a newspaper.

Why should little hollister suffer when anathematized is so cheap?

Each of the three presidential candidates is over six feet tall and weighs over 180 pounds, and all are in the best of health.

A KENTUCKY girl has badly left Edison in the invention business. She has invented a way to utilize the movement of a woman's chin so as to make it run a sewing machine. Heaven bless her.

THE GENTLEMAN in the People's convention, who was mentioned in a letter which appears elsewhere—who moved to raise the necessary funds for election purposes by inviting those who addressed the meeting to contribute half a dollar each, is a genius. His plan seems to have worked well. It is better than forced assessments.

WHEN MR. HAYES undertook, some time ago, in violation of the rules of good civil service, to remove Mason Brayman from the governorship of Idaho, he failed. A fight was being made against the honest old man, but as he was right and his antagonists were wrong, he refused to go under fire, and the United States Senate would not confirm the appointment to the place made by Hayes. Brayman's term being out, the President appoints a successor. Mr. Brayman has been a faithful, conscientious governor of our northern neighbor, and goes out of office carrying with him the respect and good wishes of a large majority of the Idahoans. The old gentleman declined to form a part of a disreputable Idaho ring, and would not permit himself and his office to be used by the clique that set out to run him; hence the little row that was kicked up there a few months ago. Few territorial governors have been esteemed as highly as Mason Brayman, and the fact that the fraud in the White House wanted to get rid of him is pretty conclusive evidence that he is a reasonably good man.

WE THINK the people of Salt Lake are making a mistake in permitting the corporation bonds to go out of the city. There is certainly enough money here to carry this small loan, and we question if the owners of the money are drawing as high a rate of interest from one year to another, as the loan will pay. There is no use in saying anything about the security of the loan, which is admitted to be absolutely safe, if any loan can be made safe, to the holder. It was the intention to have a large portion of the loan taken by the people, and for that reason one series of bonds was issued in the denomination of \$100 each, that the laboring classes and those who do not come under the head of capitalists might purchase them. It is to be hoped that all of the \$100 bonds, at least, which are now on sale, will be taken up here, and as many of the larger denominations as possible. People who have from \$100 to \$500 which they are loaning, can hardly expect to obtain a higher rate of interest, year by year, than 7 percent, and when their money is invested in the city bonds they will know that it is safe, and can be obtained at any time, as the occasion is not likely to arise when the bonds will not command par. People should not think they are accommodating the corporation by purchasing bonds, for the city is having no difficulty in disposing of the securities. All of them would be taken to day by parties outside of Utah at their face value and secured interest, if the city authorities would let them go. But the Mayor and Council, believing that it would be better for local citizens to hold the bonds, have very properly given the people near the first choice, and the latter should take advantage of the offer. Whatever benefits there are to be derived from this loan should be distributed in Salt Lake, if it can so be arranged.

ONE of the boy murderers hanged at Canton, O., a few days ago, declared that he had been induced to commit murder by reading Frank Leslie's Boys and Girls Weekly. This is but one of the many demoralizing publications existing in the United States, and not the only one issued by the publishing house from which the paper was sent which cast its dark shadow over a human soul. Pernicious as that paper is, there are many equally as bad, and they can be found in large quantities in almost every village and city in the United States. The dime novel, with its blood-thirsty adventures and lurid yarns, has almost disappeared from view, but in its stead have been placed publications calculated to do quite as much, if not more harm. These papers appear everywhere, and even the titles alone would fill up considerable space in a column of a newspaper. A great number of them are sold for even less than the dime novel—a nickel will now purchase enough body and soul-destroying literature to blast the life of many a bright and promising youth. The tales of adventure therein detailed are calculated to take strong hold

upon the immature and tender minds of the youthful readers, and the crime yearly committed because of the publication and perusal of these books and papers would startle the world could it all be gathered and made known. Even as it is, there is scarcely a week passes without some wicked deed or crime being revealed caused by these poisonous and up-as-like publications. Half of the crime perpetrated by young men and boys can be traced to their previous familiarity with such sheets as have been described above, and which gave them such peculiar ideas of life and happiness. Among the many cases of this kind reported lately, one comes from the eastern states that is horrifying in the extreme. A year or so ago two boys, aged 17 and 19, respectively, left their home in Chicago to live a life of adventure such as they had read so much about. At Fort Wayne, Indiana, they met an old man, who had a few dollars, and the three made arrangements to proceed to Philadelphia together. The old man was feeble, and it was agreed that they should "beat" their way, the boys helping their aged partner on and off the trains, when all three were not thrown off by the conductor, and he was to furnish them with food, and the finance part of the ill-considered trip. About the middle of June they had got as far as the village of Alliance, Ohio, and spent the night in a grove near the line of the railroad track. The old man had as usual laid in a supply of cheese and crackers, and as they entered the grove, the brakeman of a passing train saw one of the boys pick up an iron coupling pin and hide it under his coat. The next morning persons passing the grove saw an old man staggering around almost nude and covered with blood. In one of his hands he held a tattered and mud-stained and blood-spattered book. He died in a short time after he was discovered, but left no word of explanation as to how he had received his injuries. The cheap novel in his hand, with the boy-owner's name on one of its pages, led to further examination, and that book, including the finding of a bloody coupling pin and the brakeman's rapid glimpse of the group on its way to the grove the evening before, completed the evidence which led to the arrest of the two youths. One immediately confessed his part of the butchery, and when the other declined to admit his guilt, taunted him with cowardice, declaring that he "had lived game and meant to die game." They were executed some days ago, and previous to the date when they paid the penalty of their crime, a great deal of gush was exhibited by weak-minded persons, and strenuous efforts were made to obtain their pardon. Governor Foster, of Ohio, refused to entertain any idea in reference to the commutation of the sentence, however, and that class of persons who are ever anxious to make idols of themselves, did so in this case; the tenderness and care with which the boys were treated can only be compared with the insanely lavish attention and kindness bestowed upon the brutal murderer, Chastine Cox, some months ago. Every delicacy that could be procured was sent to them, and adorned with white cravats and button-hole bouquets, they made their way to the gallows. They died "game," seemingly regarding themselves as martyrs, and the actions of the foolish men and women who made such pets and heroes of them had much to do with the idea entertained by them. Such scenes and experiences betoken a missing link in the chain of civilization; it is bad enough for the boys to come to death on the gallows, without persons who ought to have had more sense, making martyrs and heroes of them; and the silly, unwise and idiotic action of all such cannot be too strongly condemned. Parents should ever exercise vigilant care and watchfulness as to what literature their children read, and they cannot be too careful in this regard. If the young are supplied with good and wholesome reading matter, they will not be likely to choose for themselves, and select such stuff as will bring death to them and disgrace to their connections.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools, but it should be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation, or of the states, to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of an additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war.

At the same time, the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payment, which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy the many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin but has brought into use our store of gold and silver.

The medium is more abundant than ever before, and we agree only to maintain the quality of all our dollars, to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, but for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be dependent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a great army of artisans whose intelligence

## GARFIELD'S ACCEPTANCE.

He Writes a Letter Accepting the Nomination.

And Gives His Opinion on Some Leading Questions.

A Good, Straightforward Letter.

Mentor, O., 12.—Gen. Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hagar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the republican national convention:

MENTOR, O., 10

Dear Sir:

On the evening of the 8th of June last, I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the republican national convention at Chicago, had that day nominated me as their candidate for president of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence as it is felt with deep sense of responsibility it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinion as expressed among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become the subject of discussion. Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, I should be glad that while republicanism is fully recognized and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample powers of self preservation, that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof "are the supreme law of the land," that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its legislature shall be elected cannot be surrendered without the abdication of one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be vetoed nor created, nor any other power shall be permitted to interfere with the free and equal suffrage of every citizen. The best thought and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soon restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country, until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not secured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of property. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to this evil, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evil which now afflicts the south arises from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective power. Without such restraint, a party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The property which is made possible in the south by its great advantage of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools, but it should be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation, or of the states, to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of an additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war.

At the same time, the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payment, which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy the many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin but has brought into use our store of gold and silver.

The medium is more abundant than ever before, and we agree only to maintain the quality of all our dollars, to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, but for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be dependent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a great army of artisans whose intelligence

and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great and navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 35,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which 7-12ths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The material interests of the country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiments of our people have led government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek shores under new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an unalienable part of our people. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purpose or its result. It is too much like an invasion to be welcomed without restriction, too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any to be employed in the introduction of a new race, the gain of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restriction as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of their labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The constitution wisely demands that Congress shall cooperate with executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration, no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislative appointment. The most serious evil which now afflicts the south arises from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective power. Without such restraint, a party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The property which is made possible in the south by its great advantage of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools, but it should be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation, or of the states, to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of an additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war.

At the same time, the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payment, which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy the many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin but has brought into use our store of gold and silver.

The medium is more abundant than ever before, and we agree only to maintain the quality of all our dollars, to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, but for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be dependent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a great army of artisans whose intelligence

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Henri Rochefort arrived in Paris on Monday, and was welcomed by 8,000 persons.

Schurz, having consigned to assist the republicans of Indiana in their campaign, opens in a speech there next week.

The report that Secretary Sherman had instructed the disbursing officer of the treasury to withhold two per cent. from the salaries of all clerks who refuse to contribute to the campaign fund, is denied.

## Fatal Tip.

Gleehouse, N. H., 12.—A terrible accident, caused by a drunken driver, occurred on the carriage road from Glenhouse to the summit of Mount Washington this afternoon. About a mile below the half-way house one of the six horses mounted in wagons, containing a party of nine persons, the last load of excursionists from Michigan, in making the descent of the mountain, was tipped over. One lady, Mrs. Ira Chichester, of Allenton, Mich., was killed, and five others, all deep and pale and temperate show him to be weaker.

## The Modern Fester.

New York, 13.—Dr. Tanner completed his fast of fourteen days at 12:30, and expressed confidence in completing the forty days. His weight is 133 pounds and shows a loss of 24. The doctor in attendance said though outwardly Tanner remains the same, his desire for more blankets, his request for more sleep and pale and temperate show him to be weaker.

## Cash Arrested.

Charleston, S. C., 12.—Colonel Cash was arrested this afternoon by the sheriff of Chesterfield County, on a warrant from the coroner of Kershaw County, charging him with killing Colonel Shattuck.

## DAVID JAMES.

PLUMBER, TINNER,

Gas and Steam Fitter,

Respectfully announces that, buying his material by the carload, he is prepared to

LAY WATER PIPES

On short notice, at

Lowest Possible Prices

A Large Stock of

Pumps, Plumbing Goods,

Iron Pipe, Hose,

And Sheet Lead

Kept in Stock.

OFFICE AND WORKSHOPS,

WEST TEMPLE STREET

Opposite City Hall Market

BENEDICT, HALL &amp; CO.

MANUFACTURERS

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

124 and 126 Grand st., New York,

Corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway.

JOHN HAGMAN

TAILOR.

Four Doors West of White House.

NEW ARRIVALS OF SPRING

AND SUMMER GOODS.

Give Him a Call.

142 MAIN STREET 142

COATS' SPOOL THREAD,

55 CENTS PER DOZEN,

5 CENTS PER SPOOL,

AT

TEASDEL'S.

SEARS &amp; LIDDLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED

Grass, Garden and Field Seeds,

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE SEED,

East Temple street,

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY

AND PARK CITY.

BAIN WAGON DEPOT,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

I would now ask all those intending to buy Farm Implements or Wagons to call and see the Most Improved and Latest Stock in the market, comprising, in part

Bain Wagons, Champion Reapers and Mowers, Tiger Hay

Rakes, Triumph Grain Drill and Seed Sowers, Randall Pulverizing

Harrow, Oliver, Sulky and Gang Plow, Oliver Chilled Plows,

Woline Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and Road Scrapers, Hard-

wood and Wagon Material, Doors and Sash, Porter Sheet-Iron

Roofing.

A Full and Complete Stock of Good Goods.

HOWARD SEBREE,

Salt Lake City, Utah

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG CO.,

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Main Repository, 151 and 153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FREIGHT, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES,

Any Size or Style of which we will Build to Special Order.

SALT LAKE BRANCH HOUSE,

33 and 35 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah,

## J. &amp; P. COATS'

BEST SIX CORD

## Spool Cotton

5 Cents Each.

## G. A. Clark &amp; Bros.'

O. N. T.

## COTTON

5 Cents Each.

Z. C. M. I.

H. S. ELDRIDGE, Supt.

## Walker Bros.

## JULY

## CLEARANCE SALE!

## Retail Dry Goods

DEPARTMENT.

## Immense Attractions.

## LOW PRICES.

## Choice Seasonable Goods

AT LESS THAN

## NEW YORK PRICES.

## A POSITIVE CLOSING OUT SALE OF

## SUMMER GOODS

Regardless of Cost.

## WALKER BROTHERS.